FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE
AND OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SEPTEMBER 30, 1916

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE DIVISION
CONGRESS OF THE U.S.
OCT 10 1916

Drawn by Nina E. Allender

Mr. Wilson Believes in Woman Suffrage for New Jersey

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

AND

National Woman's Party

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The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage
and of the National Woman's Party
Lafayette, Square, Washington, D. C.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1916

Notes of the Week

Fairbanks Endorses Federal Suffrage Amendment

CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS, vice-presidential nominee on the Republican ticket, stated to a delegation of Woman's Party members in Denver, September 28, that he stood firmly with Mr. Hughes on the question of a federal suffrage amendment.

Prohibition Candidate Sees Early Victory for National Suffrage

IRA B. LANDRITH, Prohibition candidate for vice-president, said in Reno, Nevada, on September 20, "Suffrage will embrace the entire country in two years."

A large audience of men and women applauded the statement vigorously.

State Committees Endorse Federal Suffrage Amendment

THE state Republican committees of Arizona, Colorado and Connecticut have recently endorsed the position of Mr. Hughes on the federal suffrage amendment.

Suffragists Designate Federal Amendment Days

THE National American Woman Suffrage Association has designated October 7 and 21 as federal suffrage amendment days, and on those days suffragists all over the country will mark the progress and status of the Susan B. Anthony amendment with public demonstrations.

West Virginia Suffrage Amendment Endorsed Throughout the State

THE suffrage referendum campaign in West Virginia has a strong favorable sentiment behind it. The pending amendment has been endorsed by the state committees of all political parties and by leading editors, clergymen and prominent citizens all over the state.

Democratic Party Asks Support and Work of Women

THE Democratic National Committee is making a special appeal to women. It is publishing literature urging them to support the administration and to work among their friends for the Democratic party.

One of the pamphlets claims, "Wilson's first administration has begun to *make democracy a reality at last.*"

This is an astonishing statement from an administration that has consistently ignored the earnest plea of women that they be recognized as part of the government. Evidently Mr. Wilson's idea of a democracy totally excludes women.

Votes of Women in Illinois Still in Doubt

WOMEN in Illinois have been the object of much solicitude on the part of the Democratic organizations of the state. In an effort to combat the opposition of the women on account of the record of the national Democratic administration on suffrage, reckless promises to extend full suffrage in the state have been made.

But since this could only be done by a referendum and not more than one question at a time can be submitted to the voters in Illinois, the promises are not making as much impression as was expected and the woman's vote is still a cause of anxious speculation.

Women Urged to "Pair for Prohibition"

THE Prohibition party is urging women of the suffrage states to "pair for prohibition." The plan suggested is that women whose political choice for President differs from that of their husbands or brothers shall agree to pair their votes and cast them in favor of the Prohibition candidates for President and Vice-president. The result, it is pointed out, will not affect the two leading candidates for President, but will roll up a large vote for the Prohibition party.

Pure Food a National Issue

HARVEY W. WILEY, famous chemist and pure food expert, has issued a statement giving his reasons for opposing President Wilson's re-election and supporting the candidacy of Mr. Hughes.

"I favor the election of Mr. Hughes to the Presidency for entirely different reasons than those held by most of his supporters," he says. "It is not because of the Mexican policy nor the foreign policy of the administration nor by reason of its domestic policies. It is because of the apparent indifference of the administration of President Wilson to the cause of pure food and drugs. Practically all of the abuses which were injected into the Pure Food Law by the preceding administrations are still in force. Benzoate of soda is still regnant. The fumes of burning sulphur are marching along undisturbed. There is evidently a lull in the activities of the administration of the law. A well-known beverage, declared by the Supreme Court misbranded and amenable to the Food Law, has not been molested. No attempt has been made to enforce the law in regard to the bleaching of flour. The repeal of the mixed flour law, that splendid safeguard to the purity of our bread, has been tacitly approved by the Treasury Department.

"I should expect Mr. Hughes as President to have the same attitude toward the pure food and drug law that he had as a judge on the bench, and to appoint a Secretary of Agriculture with subordinate officers who would be enthusiastic and earnest in the enforcement of the pure food law for the benefit of the physical, mental and moral welfare of our people."

The national character of the pure food question proves that women are needed in the national electorate. Women cannot control the dealings of the national government with the pure food problem, while they are enfranchised in only twelve out of forty-eight states.

Women to Vote on Conscription in Australia

THE House of Representatives of the Australian Parliament recently passed a bill for a referendum on the question of conscription. The measure then went to the Senate which passed it September 22.

This is probably the first time in the history of the world that the women of a nation have been permitted to say whether or not their husbands and sons should be sent to war.

A Call

By Grace Hoffman White

WOMEN of the United States, the hour for political action has come!" This is what Susan B. Anthony said when for the first time in the history of our country, woman was recognized in the platform of a large and dominant party. Now there are four political platforms that recognize women: the Socialists, the Prohibitionists, the Democrats and the Republicans; four presidential candidates in the field, and four million women voters. Woman suffrage has become politically expedient. Again our leader and teacher, Susan B. Anthony, with the inspiration of genius, says, "All I know or care of parties now and until women are free, is 'woman and her disfranchised;'" "the right of self government for one-half of the people is of far more vital consequence to the nation than any or all other questions."

This is what the National Woman's Party is calling upon the women of the suffrage states to realize—the vital importance to the nation of the national enfranchisement of women. It asks them to put this before all other questions; and is showing them that organized power does not antagonize, but commands respect. It is calling to the women voters to register their protest by voting against the administration that has refused so far to enfranchise women nationally. As the prophets of old, it calls, "Awake, arise, ye daughters of Zion!"—You are strong enough now to free the women of the nation.

"The New Freedom" for Women

By Ruza Wenclaw (Rose Winslow)

Some call him "the greatest President since Lincoln."
Lincoln, that sombre-eyed giant of the people—
Who sealed with the life-blood of his great heart
The freedom of the weak, the helpless!

Today, when the mother of men
(Whipped by hunger
To the rattling loom,
The shrieking maker of seams)
Grows faint, weary of the barrenness of life,
Sells her body to feed it,—
Where is the Lincoln to free her,
To strengthen her arm for the battle?

Only a man from the South,
With a passion for freedom, so reckless, so wild
That he calls to the valiant dead,
To the living grown old in its service,
To the ardent, the eager and young,—
"You can afford to wait."

Pueblo, September 22.

California Women Meet to Organize Woman's Party

THE setting was a curious one for a conference of women voters. All about the sides of the great room were silken tapestries. Into them were woven pictures of doll-like Colonial ladies, poised in the attitudes of the stately minuet. Could some miracle have quickened them, their talk doubtless would have been of needlework and neighborhood gossip. These, the ladies of the late 1700s.

Within the quadrangle of the room, quite as pretty and much more alive, were 350 women. And their talk was of the part they should play in a great presidential campaign. These, the women of the early 1900s.

That conference of the National Woman's Party at the St. Francis Friday was a tremendous picture. The fact that it was held in the Colonial ballroom, with its quaint Colonial tapestries, made the contrast between the Woman of Yesterday and the Woman of To-day all the more effective. It seemed to visualize the tremendous magic-boot strides that intelligent women have taken—not since the days of the colonies, but since a date much less distant . . .—*William Prohme, in the San Francisco Call.*

The Woman's Party Grows in California

By Sara Bard Field

DUDLEY FIELD MALONE and other Democratic speakers are coming to the West to try to offset the work of the Woman's Party.

In essence this means that men are going to try to set women against women in their fight for political liberty. Some women will heed them, because women have long accepted opinions dictated by men. But the women who have learned to stand on their own beliefs; who know that women must clear their own path to freedom, are being caught in the shining meshes of the Woman's Party every day.

Yesterday a woman came into our headquarters with the information that she had formerly been on the county Democratic committee; but that, moved by the women's fight, she was now with the Woman's Party and would vote against the man and administration that had blocked national suffrage.

Another woman told Mrs. Wolfe that she was a southerner and a Democrat, but that she thought the idea of women standing by women and fighting for a clear-cut issue by a direct political method was bigger than a stand for any one man or group of men. She therefore joined the Woman's Party and offered her home for a meeting.

Whenever I state the fact that the President is sex blind and cannot see women as part of a democracy, the women never fail to cheer as proof of their disapproval. By a careful analysis of President Wilson's entire administration with reference to suffrage, we demonstrate that he has had every chance to further this paramount issue and has refused to do so. It is therefore evident that his "passion for democracy" grows pale when women ask to be included in the democracy.

Mrs. William Kent's loyalty to women in spite of her husband's prominent public advocacy of Mr. Wilson is causing great interest and is one of California women's chief assets in their fight against the Democratic party. No one can call us partisan or the tool of any political organization when a woman like Mrs. Kent takes her public place with the Woman's Party.

The other day we organized the first congressional district in Kentfield, where the Kents live. Mrs. Kent spoke and was given an ovation when she again quietly but firmly announced her difference of political faith from that held by her husband. A large part of the audience which met in Kentfield were Democrats. We formed a lusty branch of the Woman's Party, the women pledging about a hundred and fifty dollars for the work.

No greater tribute to the powerful and growing influence of the Woman's Party in California can be announced than the fact that women opposed to us who have taken no interest in politics for a long time are bursting into print with denunciation of the party and its methods. "We did not intend to oppose you openly," said one woman to us, "but you have grown too much of a menace to Democratic interests to be ignored."

The Woman's City Club, of Los Angeles, an organization of about two thousand women, has invited a speaker to give them a thirty minute talk on the Woman's Party on October thirtieth. This is the first time the club has extended an invitation to the party.

After a lively organization meeting in San Jose the other day, an irate Democratic woman arose and, shaking her fist in the face of the speaker, said, "You are a Republican organization. You are financed by Republicans. Your very clothes are paid for by Republicans." So great was the indignation felt among San Jose women over this unjust accusation against a party of crusaders such as compose the National Woman's Party, that an enlarged effort on their part is being put forth to further its work. A wealthy woman is opening her beautiful grounds for a meeting to be addressed by Doris Stevens.

Speaking of Miss Stevens, one of the political reporters on the leading paper in this town said, "She is the most efficient organizer I have ever known, be it man or woman. The headquarters of the Woman's Party are a joy to enter. Their publicity is always ready and newsy. The atmosphere of the rooms is one of busy, purposeful, high-minded activity."

SUFFRAGE neutrality in the coming presidential campaign will be of about the same kind as the kingdom of Greece has displayed toward the entente allies.—*Arkansas Democrat.*

MR. WILSON hasn't yet receded from his original stand for state decisions on the suffrage question, but he has relaxed to parade rest.—*Boston Journal.*

MR. WILSON underestimated the suffragists; but it appears they have him sized up properly.—*The Montanian.*

A DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN FALSEHOOD

Two Suffrage Statements In 1915

"I intend to vote for woman suffrage in New Jersey because I believe that the time has come to extend that privilege and responsibility to the women of the nation."

WOODROW WILSON

October 6, 1915

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES

328

Facsimile of a Handbill Distributed from the New York Headquarters of the Democratic Campaign Committee

WHAT President Wilson really said was, "I intend to vote for woman suffrage in New Jersey because I believe that the time has come to extend that privilege and responsibility to the women of the STATE."

While the Democrats are in power, they block the enfranchisement of women on the ground that suffrage is a state issue. When they seek re-election, they are forced to make suffrage an issue *in their national campaign.*

And that the Democrats are hard put to it to defend their miserable suffrage record is made quite clear when they deliberately misquote their presidential candidate on the very point at issue between Mr. Wilson and the women of the nation.

"By the state and for the state," said Mr. Wilson, in effect. "By the nation and for the nation," said women. But the President clung to his passionate localism for four years—his full term of power; now his campaign committee spreads broadcast leaflets declaring his belief in suffrage "for the women of the nation."

As for the second half of the pamphlet, as deliberately misleading as the first, Mr. Hughes' adherents are doubtless amply able to take care of it. Women do not need to be reminded that where Mr. Wilson said, in 1916—this present year—that "suffrage is a state and not a federal issue;" and that women "can afford to wait;" Mr. Hughes said, "The federal suffrage amendment should be submitted and ratified," and "The contest should be ended promptly."

Hot Fight Between Democrats and Woman's Party in Spokane

THE advent of the Woman's Party organizers in Spokane, the Democratic stronghold of the state of Washington, seems to have greatly alarmed and aroused the Democratic women of that place.

They gathered, one hundred strong, and marched upon a meeting which had been called by the Woman's Party on September 27, for the purpose of reorganizing the fifth congressional district.

They easily captured this meeting, since they outnumbered the members of the Woman's Party and of the general public gathered there; but they did so only after a spirited debate, during which the entire case of women against the President and the Democratic candidate was clearly brought out.

A full account of the meeting was published in nearly every paper in the state next day, and the campaign against President Wilson and Congressman Dill was launched with a whoop. A committee for the fifth district was formed at the close of the meeting.

Miss Julia Hurlbut and Miss Agnes Campbell, the two Woman's Party organizers in Washington, left Seattle for Spokane because of the strong Democratic sentiment in the latter city. They will conduct their state campaign from Spokane.

The meeting called by the Woman's Party members was to have been held in the Elizabethan room of the Davenport Hotel. This room has accommodations for less than one hundred people; so when nearly two hundred people appeared, Miss Campbell and Miss Hurlbut adjourned to the nearby Hall of Doges.

Here "the Democratic women carried out a carefully planned *coup,*" says the Spokane *Review,* and "dominated the meeting."

Members of the Woman's Party waged a battle of wits with the organized opposition for more than an hour, then withdrew to the Elizabethan room and finished the business of electing their district officers.

Mrs. Nettie A. Rice was named district chairman; Miss Inez De Lashmutt, vice-chairman; Miss Janet Nunn and Mrs. L. M. Longshore, secretary and treasurer respectively.

During the meeting Miss Hurlbut told the history of the National Woman's Party and explained its purpose, concluding by saying that she would be glad to answer questions.

Mrs. J. M. Simpson, president of the Woman's Democratic Club of Spokane, charged that the Woman's Party compaign is financed by the Republican National Committee. Miss Hurlbut answered this in detail, telling of individual contributions from Democrats, Republicans, Prohibitionists, and members of all parties.

Mrs. Simpson had another question: "Is the Woman's Party out here to beat Dill?"

Miss Campbell answered: "I notice Mr. Dill said he was supporting the President——"

This brought cheers and applause from the Democratic women and made the speaker halt. Then she went on:

"So he must be supporting the President in his hostility to women." There were no cheers for this statement.

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, by Senators Sutherland, Thomas and Thompson.

In the House, on December 6, by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported

In the Senate, January 8, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1; by a favorable vote.

Present Status

In the Senate, on the calendar, awaiting action.

In the House, before the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

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Policy of the National Woman's Party

OFFICERS, organizers, and members of the Woman's Party have been busy forming working committees in the congressional districts, counties and townships of the equal suffrage states. With the beginning of the last month of the presidential campaign, a series of speakers will move from state to state, and will hold a continuous round of big meetings from now until election day.

The effort of the Woman's Party will be directed toward the defeat of Mr. Wilson and the national Democratic ticket in the twelve equal suffrage states.

The Woman's Party is not campaigning against Mr. Wilson in any state except the twelve suffrage states. Women have political power only in these states. All the members of the Woman's Party, and all the officers, belong to those states. The Woman's Party does not operate, politically, in any part of the country save in the states where women vote.

The Woman's Party is opposing Mr. Wilson because he is the leader of the party which has been in control of Congress for the last four years, and which has used that control to block and defeat the national enfranchisement of women.

All the other parties—the Republican, Progressive, Prohibition, and Socialist—have through their platforms or their candidates advocated the passage of a federal suffrage amendment. The Democratic party is the only party left whose platform and whose candidate are opposing national woman suffrage.

The Woman's Party is not supporting any one candidate. It is a non-partisan organization, made up of women of every kind of political belief. It cannot distinguish between the parties which have endorsed woman suffrage; it cannot support Mr. Hughes in preference to Mr. Hanley or Mr. Benson. But it can, and does whole-heartedly oppose the re-election of Mr. Wilson *in the states where women vote,* because Mr. Wilson is opposed to the measure it is the only object of the Woman's Party to secure.

It does not directly support any one presidential candidate, too, because it does not wish to base its policy on the promise of any party or any person. Party promises are proverbially of straw. Personal promises may legitimately be abandoned—as Mr. Wilson abandoned his promise to exempt American ships from Panama Canal tolls—by a simple change of mind.

But the established record of a party four years in power cannot be changed. The Democratic party has fought suffrage for four years; it is appealing to women for support. The members of the Woman's Party feel that they cannot in honor support the Democratic party. A vote for the Democrats endorses their record; and as far as one vote can do it, directly authorizes them to persist in their opposition to women's freedom.

The Woman's Party has been accused of being "out to punish Wilson." They are very indifferent indeed about Mr. Wilson. In thirty-six states they are not attempting to harm a political hair of Mr. Wilson's head. They would view with composure the re-election of Mr. Wilson;—but *not* in the equal suffrage states, and *not* by the help of women's votes. One thing we have to teach Mr. Wilson and his party—and all onlooking parties;—that the group which opposes national suffrage for women will lose women's support in twelve great commonwealths controlling nearly a hundred electoral votes; too large a fraction to risk; or to risk twice, even if once risked successfully. If that is made clear, it is a matter of total indifference to the Woman's Party—so far as suffrage is concerned—who is the next President of the United States.

The Arkansas *Democrat,* a paper friendly, of course, to the present administration, but sufficiently far removed, in safely Democratic territory, from the turmoil of the present campaign, sums up the whole situation with perfect frankness:

"The truth of the suffrage situation is that politicians do not know just exactly how they stand with the women's vote. If the women prove a decisive factor in the coming election, parties, candidates and platforms will be turned upside down in the next four years to accommodate the skirted suffragists. Principles will be cast to the winds if new opportunities present themselves for creation of a decisive electoral factor.

"Democrats then will join with the Republicans in urging a national amendment, and feel no hesitancy about reversing themselves. For that is one of the best little things that a platform does,—reverse itself of four years previous."

Bryan Takes the Field Against the Woman's Party

NO LESS skilled a campaigner than Mr. William Jennings Bryan is stumping the equal suffrage states in support of Mr. Wilson's candidacy; and a large part of every speech and of the Commoner's advance press material is devoted to a warning to Democratic women not to be "misled" by the Woman's Party.

In every state Mr. Bryan has visited, western members of the Woman's Party have made a spirited answer to his attacks, and have put their case clearly before a wide circle of women voters.

"That amusing Woman's Party," our old friend, the New York *Times*, calls us. Mr. Bryan, arrived on western soil, gave no evidence of finding the Woman's Party at all amusing.

In Arizona, Mr. Bryan was interviewed immediately after his meeting in Tucson on September 14, by Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson and Miss Helen Todd, who asked him to explain why Mr. Wilson had opposed woman suffrage in Congress.

"Women are not ready for the ballot," said Mr. Bryan. "They will have to wait. You cannot pick berries before they are ripe. You may get a national suffrage amendment to the Constitution, but not now."

Miss Todd gave out later a droll account of the interview.

"One of the illuminating experiences I have had in Arizona," she said in an interview for the Phoenix (Ariz.) *Republican*, "was my meeting with Mr. Bryan in Tucson.

"Hearing that he was to speak in the Armory at Tucson, a number of women, including Mrs. St. Clair Thompson and myself, resolved if possible to get some light on the determined opposition of such lovers of liberty as Mr. Bryan and Mr. Wilson to the federal amendment. Having secured seats with some difficulty, we had the pleasure of listening to a most eloquent address from Mr. Bryan on 'Justice, Freedom, Peace and Democracy.' Mr. Bryan was especially horrified and agonized at the thought of any human being living under a government which denied them the right of self-government. He declared that there are only two kinds of government, a democracy which governs with the consent of the governed, and a tyranny, which does not. This remark coincided with the feelings of the audience and was greeted with a burst of applause. Much encouraged, the women hastened up to this lover of liberty at the close of his address and were received with a warm handshake and a fatherly smile, which faded suddenly and gave place to a stern and indignant expression when I, as spokesman for the group of waiting women, said:

"'Mr. Bryan, if you believe that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed and that it is tyranny to deny any human being representation, how do you explain the tyranny of Mr. Wilson, yourself and the Democratic party in refusing for four years to allow the federal amendment to be voted upon which would give women this right? If you consider it tyranny to deny a man self-government, is it not just as much tyranny to deny women the same privilege?'

"Mr. Bryan regarded us rather sternly, considered a moment and then spoke, while the assembled multitude waited eagerly, 'Women,' said Mr. Bryan, 'are not ready for the vote. They must wait.' A murmur of indignation and protest rose from the women. 'You cannot,' said Mr. Bryan, in a deep voice, and with a profound expression, 'pick berries before they are ripe.' The women gazed at him in stupefied amazement. Then one of the women said quickly: 'Mr. Bryan, that answer has already cost the Democratic party one vote.' Mrs. Thompson shook hands courteously with this eloquent defender of democracy, and said: 'Mr. Bryan, I am a Democratic woman from North Carolina, and I expect to cast my first vote in Arizona this year. You stand for the right of the Indian, negro and every foreign man that comes to our shores, to vote; you even insist that the Filipino man shall be enfranchised, and then you tell us that the women of America are not yet ready for this privilege. How can you excuse or justify this attitude to the women voters of the West?" But Mr. Bryan's patience was exhausted by these foolish, illogical persons. 'You will make a great mistake,' said he, holding up his finger reprovingly, 'if you do not vote for the Democratic party.' 'If they wish our vote, let them stand for justice to women,' I said, upon which Mr. Bryan became restless and even indignant, and waved us away."

In Sacramento, Mr. Bryan stopped only a few hours on September 17, but he found time to give out a two-column newspaper statement, headed with another "warning" to the women of the nation not to be "misled" by the Woman's Party into "supporting Hughes."

Mr. Bryan Appeals to the Women of Nevada and Utah Not to Vote Against Wilson

Arrived at Reno, Nevada, Mr. Bryan found opposition to the Democrats humming on account of their bad suffrage record.

"Stung by the address of Miss Anne Martin to the women of Nevada," says the Reno *Evening Gazette* (September 19, 1916), "he devoted a third of his speech to an appeal to them not to vote against Wilson."

After the meeting adjourned, five hundred people formed an interested crowd around Miss Sarah Grant and Miss Grace Mahan, who gave with deadly precision the whole Democratic record on woman suffrage.

Miss Emily K. Perry, speaking at the door of Mr. Bryan's meeting in Salt Lake City on September 19, was interrupted by the excited secretary of the Democratic State Committee. As Miss Perry had thoughtfully secured a permit to speak at that point, the meeting went on, and thousands of pieces of literature were distributed.

"Gold Democrats in Woman's Party," Says Bryan

Inside the Auditorium, Mr. Bryan, according to the Salt Lake City *Herald*, "flayed the Woman's Party and urged the Democratic women of the state not to join in the movement, as he declared the organization is the same as *'the Gold Democrats who once deserted me to go to the Republicans.'*"

Same Speech to Women of Wyoming

Exactly the same speech was made again in Wyoming and Montana. Members of the Woman's Party promptly answered it through the press.

Miss Margery Gibson Ross, Wyoming campaign manager for the Woman's Party, held a big meeting in the Boyd Burrows tent in Caspar on September 22, in which she tore to tatters Mr. Bryan's statements on suffrage, and ended with an eloquent plea to the men and women of the West to stand by the women of the nation in their hour of need, and help defeat President Wilson and the Democratic party.

Women of Montana Reply to Bryan

In Montana, on September 23, Mr. Bryan declared for the federal amendment. "He said a lot of things that are 'ducks' for us," writes Mrs. W. D. Ascough from Billings. Mrs. Ascough and Miss Maud Younger, who is now in Montana, planned a big meeting of women for September 25, preceded by a procession of automobiles carrying flags, torches, and a bugler. The meeting was advertised as the reply of the women of Billings to Mr. Bryan's defense of President Wilson.

The Press on Bryan's Suffrage Defense

A Very Weak Effort

One-third of his (Bryan's) speech was devoted to an appeal to the women voters not to cast their ballots against Wilson and Pittman. The cause of this was the masterly address to the women of this state from Miss Anne Martin published in the *Gazette* yesterday afternoon. The effect of that address was felt by the Democratic leaders. Its arguments were unanswerable. Mr. Bryan, thrown into the breach at the last moment, was not familiar with his facts, and his shortcomings were speedily evident to the large number of women in the audience. These new citizens knew quite as well as Mr. Bryan did that it takes a two-thirds' majority of each branch of Congress and a three-fourths' vote of the different states to amend the federal constitution, and they knew, what Mr. Bryan failed to understand, that the constitutions of a score of the states could not be amended at all. How could they get the balllot in those states, except by a federal amendment, then? And, even if it should take three-fourths of the states to support such an amendment, there yet could be hope of accomplishing such a result, whereas they never could attain it otherwise. And Mr. Bryan swung his arms out touchingly as he exclaimed: "If you vote against Mr. Wilson, you will do an injury to the movement for the suffrage for woman." This to women who have the suffrage! Four million women already vote. They have the franchise. It cannot be taken away from them. How then are they to be injured by casting their votes in such a way that the antagonistic attitude of the Democratic party shall be rebuked and the national leaders be shown that they have a united force of 4,000,000 voters to contend with, who demand justice for the women of the non-suffrage states and will not be denied? Mr. Bryan's effort was very weak. True, he had had no time to prepare an argument between the moment of arriving from Carson when he was handed the *Gazette* with Miss Martin's address, and the time he had to go on the platform at the theater, but he could not have said more than he did, for his and his party's attitude admits of no defense. *Reno (Nev.) Evening Gazette.*

The Courage of Mr. Hughes

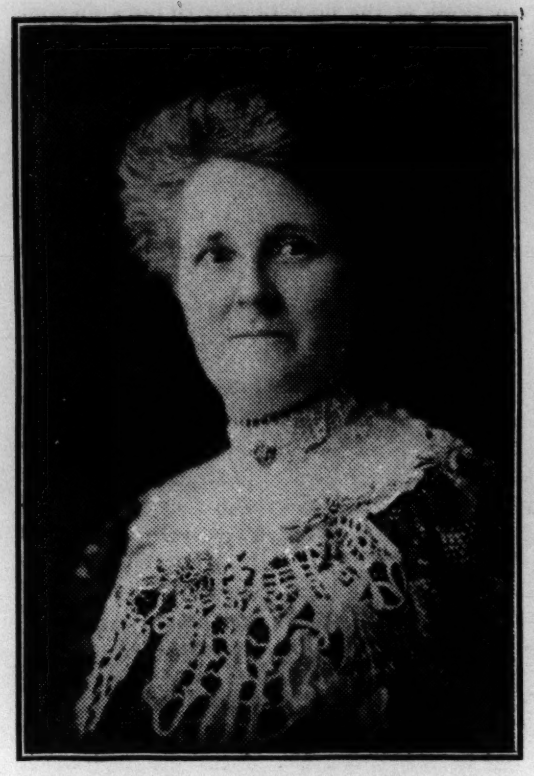
Mr. Bryan said that the women should vote for Mr. Wilson because he had voted for suffrage in New Jersey, had favored the insertion of a plank in the Democratic platform favoring recommending it to the states and had put the influence of the White House behind it.

If this is so, why does he not come out with a straightforward declaration for national suffrage, as Mr. Hughes has done?

He said that Mr. Hughes only declared for suffrage after New York, his home state, had defeated it by an overwhelming vote.

Doesn't this show the courage of Mr. Hughes?—*Tucson (Ariz.) Citizen.*

CAMPAIGN AGAINST DEMOCRATIC



Mrs. E. W. Wells, of Arizona

Miss Mary Hopkins, of Colorado

Miss Katharine A. Morey, of Kansas

LEADERS IN THE WOMAN'S PARTY ELECTION CAMPAIGN

LIKE a snowball rolling down hill, the Woman's Party campaign in the West against President Wilson and the Democratic candidates for Congress is daily gaining in strength and momentum. With interest already fully aroused and with an increased force of speakers and organizers, the last few weeks of the campaign will bring the enthusiasm of the western voters to a climax.

"People who never took the slightest interest in suffrage before are up in arms about President Wilson's stubborn attitude," is the word from Illinois.

"Every place I go I find the women have heard about the Woman's Party, and the women's clubs and societies are glad to cooperate with us," reports Miss Pincus from Utah. "Interest in our campaign increases every day."

"We have an excellent chance of gaining real strength here: I have met many Democratic women who stick to our colors," is the encouraging report from Miss Sarah C. Grant, in Nevada.

From other states come similar accounts of growing interest and progress in the campaign.

From now on until election day there will be a speeding up of the Woman's Party political machine. The wheels have been well oiled and the way has been cleared by thorough organization which for several months past has been going on in all the equal suffrage states. Reports from organizers in the western territory indicate that the voters are now fully awake to the meaning and the significance of the Woman's Party movement, that members of all parties are taking the greatest interest in it and that its strength is being added to daily. The preliminary work having been completed, there will be a concentration of heavy firing all along the line during the last few weeks of the campaign which must bring solid results. That this will be the case is clearly forecast by latest reports.

California Congressional District Organizations Now Complete

In California the organization of the last congressional district was recently completed. The conference of the Woman's Party in the seventh congressional district, held in Fresno on September 26, was a remarkable gathering. One hundred and forty-five women sat down to a luncheon at the Hotel Fresno, the largest woman's luncheon ever held in the city. More than a score were turned away because of lack of space to accommodate them. Organization of the district was perfected and plans made for an active campaign.

Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, of San Francisco, was the principal speaker at the meeting, which was presided over by Mrs. George Taylor, of Fresno, who was elected chairman of the executive committee; the other members being Mrs. S. S. Heckett, Mrs. W. J. McNulty, Miss Olivette Stewart, Mrs. Frederick Liddike and Mrs. L. L. Cory. Mrs. W. P. Miller was toastmistress.

Another large and enthusiastic meeting in California was a gathering which brought many prominent women together at the beautiful country home of Mrs. Charles D. Blaney, on the Los Gatos Road, near Saratoga. This was an open meeting for the Santa Clara branch of the Woman's Party. Special arrangements were made for conveying the guests to Mrs. Blaney's home and more than one hundred women responded. In the midst of beautiful surroundings they listened for more than two hours to speeches by leaders in the state campaign, among them Mrs. Mackrille, Mrs. William Kent and Miss Doris Stevens, in charge of the California work.

Woman's Party Speaker and Democratic Supporter Debate Suffrage Tactics

Much attention was attracted in San Francisco to a debate there on September 27, between Miss Mary Fairbrother, president of the Women's State Democratic League, and Mrs. Mackrille, the subject of debate being:

"Resolved, That the tactics of the National Woman's Party are detrimental to the achievement of woman suffrage in America."

Miss Fairbrother and Mrs. Mackrille stumped the state together in the cause of woman suffrage. There was no decision rendered as to which won the debate; but Mr. Theodore Bell, who was present and asked to make a few remarks, declared that if politicians, business men and professional men would occasionally take an hour off to attend women's meetings, they would be much wiser.

"Never again would I go into any state," said Mrs. Mackrille during the debate, "and plead for the rights of women from white men, black men and yellow men. We women have the power of the ballot back of us and we will use a power that has never been used before. We have been told to wait a little longer. We will be told to wait for one emergency or another until the end of time unless we take a stand. When President Wilson, who has written so much on the political economy of the country, tells the women to go and get the vote state by state, he is either lamentably ignorant or he is not dealing squarely with the women."

Woman's Party Campaigner and Governors of Three States Address Crowds in Oregon

To Miss Gertrude Fendall, who is organizing in Oregon, there fell the great opportunity September 30, of speaking from the same platform with the governors of three states, two of them Democrats. She was introduced by Governor Withycombe, of Oregon, who lauded national suffrage for women. The Democratic governors were Lister, of Washington; and Alexander, of Idaho.

This occurred at the big state fair at Salem, so that Miss Fendall

PARTY IN EQUAL SUFFRAGE STATES

was able to address a large crowd of people from all parts of the commonwealth. They greeted her remarks, giving the record of the Democratic party on woman suffrage, with enthusiastic applause.

One of the most interesting instances of the way in which help is being extended to the Woman's Party workers is told by Miss Fendall in a report of her activities with Miss Whittemore at Pendleton during the "Round-Up" week there when thousands of visitors poured into the city. They held a fine street meeting one evening, says Miss Fendall. Then she adds:

"The next evening when we went back to hold another meeting on the same corner, we found the place occupied by another speaker. It was a man who had been in the audience the evening before and who had asked us many questions. *He was making a speech for us.* In ardent and impassioned language he was explaining to his crowd why there should be a federal amendment for woman suffrage."

So Miss Fendall and Miss Whittemore went to another corner and soon had a splendid crowd. Then a helping hand was extended to them again, for just as they were concluding their meeting some members of the audience who played in a band offered to secure another crowd for them. They jumped into an automobile and gathered a big meeting on another corner.

Miss Margaret Whittemore Holds Meeting in Pendleton, Oregon During "Round-Up" Week

Many of the performers who took part in the "Round-Up" wore purple, white and gold scarfs around their necks; and the champion cow-girl, Bertha Blanchett, declared in an interview that she heartily approved of suffrage for all women in the United States.

"Of course," comments Miss Fendall, "all the people who live this wonderful life on the plains believe in liberty and are willing to help those who do not have it to get it."

In commenting on the work in Pendleton of Miss Fendall and Miss Whittemore, the *Evening Tribune*, of that city, says: "In spite of the attempts of a local evening Democratic paper to defeat their efforts, the two suffrage workers here, representatives of the Woman's Party, have been meeting with an enthusiastic welcome from the women of Pendleton."

Steady Rotation of Meetings Being Held in Utah: Speaking at Fairs in Kansas

From Utah, Miss Pincus reports that "all day long groups of people stand in front of the windows of the magnificent headquarters in Salt Lake City, reading the record of the Democratic party on woman suffrage." The headquarters recently opened there are large enough to seat several hundred people at meetings which are held regularly twice a week. The report adds: "All of the women are intensely interested in the work and are giving largely of their time to make the movement a success. A steady rotation of meetings will be held at headquarters, private residences, clubs and halls throughout the city."

The interest being shown by the people of Utah in the Woman's Party is evidenced by the fact, Miss Pincus asserts, that many of the people return to one meeting after another and ask many questions. As in reports from other state organizers, Miss Pincus tells of Democratic women who are turning to the Woman's Party. At a well-attended meeting in Manti, every woman present joined the Woman's Party. At another meeting at Nephi more than sixty women joined.

The numerous fairs, state and county, throughout the West have given the Woman's Party speakers and organizers excellent opportunity to reach virtually every voter and to bring to their notice the fact that a new political factor has entered the field and that its influence will be felt against the Democratic party at the polls in November. From Hutchinson, Kansas, Miss Taylor and Miss Morey report: "The week of the big county fair has been one of continued and far-reaching activity on the part of the Woman's Party. Every day during the fair thousands of voting women have been given circulars as they passed through the gates on their return home."

Suffragists' Ground of Opposition to Democratic Party Made Plain

The non-partisan nature of the Woman's Party and the fact that it is opposing the Democratic party on one ground only, namely, because the Democratic party alone opposes nation-wide woman suffrage, is being emphasized by the speakers and workers in all the states. Opposition in many instances was found to have been due entirely to misunderstanding; and when explanation was made as to why the Democratic party was being fought against, women have come over and declared that they would use their vote to help drive from power any party, either now or in the future, Democratic, Republican or anything else, that declines absolutely and persistently to pass the federal woman suffrage amendment.

Great Crowds of Men and Women Greet Miss Todd

Miss Helen Todd has been making this clear to the women voters of Arizona, as well as giving them some other strong, straight-from-the-shoulder talk as to why they should vote against Wilson and the Democratic national ticket. Large and enthusiastic crowds are reported to have greeted Miss Todd everywhere in her tour of Arizona. Said one paper, the Arizona *Record*, a few days ago: "One of the largest audiences of men and women ever gathered together in Miami showed conclusively the deep interest of the people of Arizona in this struggle of women for political freedom. She described the suffrage campaign of 1915, in which New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New Jersey women were defeated by vice, illiteracy and corrupt political machines: of the turning of the women to President Wilson for his aid in the passage of a federal amendment and eliminating the hopeless, shameful spectacle of American women pleading in the streets of our free country for the citizenship which under a democratic form of government is the inalienable right of every human being.

"The men and women listened intently," continues the *Record*, "to the speaker's description of President Wilson's refusal to grant justice to women. A burst of applause followed the words: 'I believe that a man who refuses justice to women is unfitted to be the President of a free country.' Her message to women for women in Miami last night will doubtless bear fruit if the faces of the audience were any indication of the effect she had upon her hearers."

Senator Ashurst "Explaining Away" the Administration Action on National Suffrage

Senator Ashurst, in a speech at Phoenix on the evening of September 28, commented on the remarks of Miss Todd who spoke there the previous evening, "skillfully explaining away," as one paper remarked, "the President's action on the Anthony amendment, and lubricating the situation copiously with words.

"Finally a chap arose," the paper adds, "and asked the Senator why Wilson refused to make the Senate jump through the hoop on this matter, when he had so successfully performed that stunt on so many other matters." The paper says that the Senator then proceeded to do "a power of more explaining."

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS

A Powerful Element

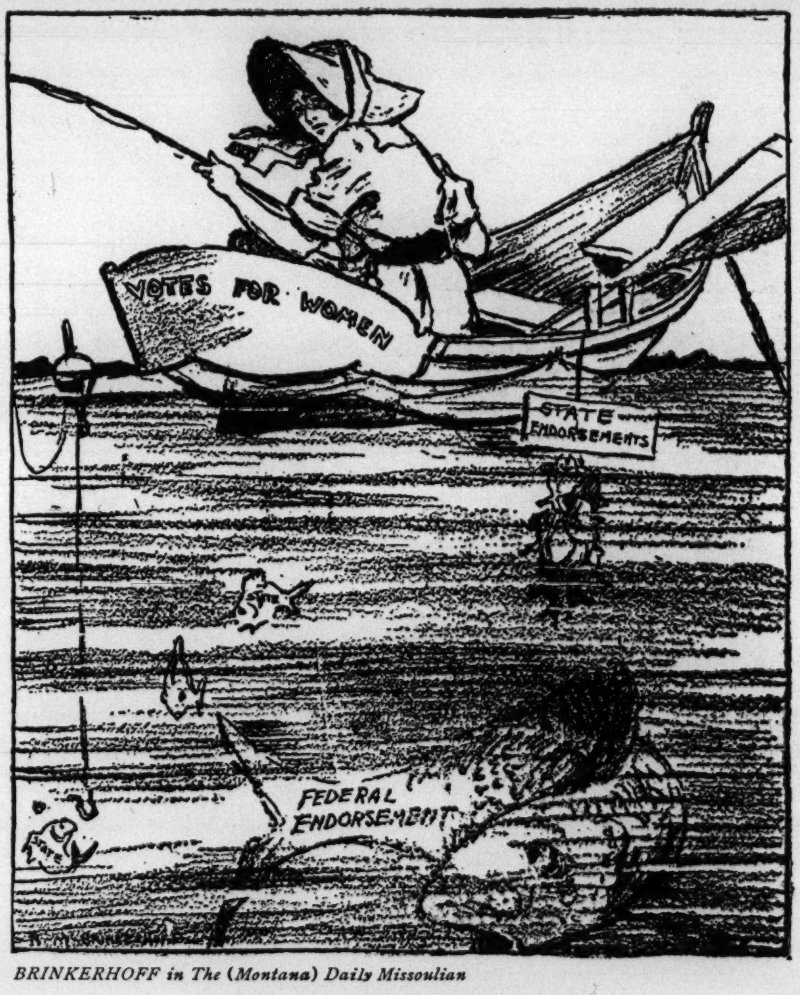
WHEN Mr. Hughes came out emphatically for a constitutional amendment giving the franchise to the women of this country, he brought to his support a powerful element in the community that had been alienated by President Wilson's cryptic utterances upon the same subject."

So the *Sun*, its eye in a fine frenzy rolling over the Women's Hughes Campaign Train that is "destined to make history" on and after October 2, when it leaves New York for the yearning West. The "powerful element," as the rolling eye sees it, must be that amusing Woman's Party, another form of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage.—*New York Times (Dem.)*

A Western Paper Sees the Light

SOME two or three weeks ago we took occasion to write an article on this subject. But since that time we have been put into possession of a better and clearer understanding of the subject. The former article was addressed to the subject of the woman's attempt to boycott in the suffrage states the Democratic candidates for President and Congress, but at that time we were not in possession of the whole plan and not in a position to view the subject from the woman's standpoint. Since that time we have been enlightened on the subject and we find that the movement is a non-partisan effort on the part of the suffragists in the states where women have the electoral privilege, to use their power to coerce the national parties to extend the electoral franchise to the women of all the states through an amendment to the federal constitution. And having been set straight on the matter, we find that the women are not asking a very great infringement on states' rights, nor are they enlarging, should the amendment become a part of our organic law, very greatly the powers of the federal government. . . .

So much for this side of the problem. Let us take a squint at the other side. We had a misunderstanding of the attitude of the ladies on this also. What they are seeking is to combine the ardent suffragists in the suffrage states into a compact body of voters with the idea of woman suffrage paramount and to use this power for or against either party. This year they purpose to use it against the Democratic party. The next election it may be used against the Republican party. The purpose is to unite enough women in the suffrage states that it gives them the balance of power, and in a closely contested election it will give this minority of voters the whip hand. Twelve woman suffrage states, normally Republican, controlled by an active majority, working as a unit behind a certain measure, will make the politicians sit up and take notice—will engender an activity favorable to them that will move Congress and legislatures and will achieve results such as no other plan or method will accomplish. And this is what the women are planning.—*Caldwell (Idaho) News.*



BRINKERHOFF in The (Montana) Daily Missoulian

Waiting for the Big Fellow

What a Record!

SOME of our friends, the enemy, who speak pieces and write editorials, are profoundly agitated because some eastern women are on this coast campaigning for Hughes and against Wilson, upon the ground that the former is a pronounced friend of equality of suffrage and the latter at best a trimmer.

If these ladies would only hold the balances even, and say nothing derogatory of wobbling Woodrow, . . . if only they would keep their hands off the Democratic record and no longer dissect it, the Democratic orators would delight in weaving garlands for their brows, and the Democratic editors would print their pictures and write haloes around their heads, because in the states where the women vote the Democrats are all suffragists, yes, all of them, for the sake of the votes.

But these worthy ladies refuse to obey the gentle hints to be good and to please let dear Woodrow alone. They refuse because they know him. They refuse because they are in earnest in the advocacy of their cause. . . .

The devious record of Wilson on the subject for which the women are battling, and have been battling for three-quarters of a century, is given by the women's organization which has watched his conduct and kept a record of his words, the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. Here it is, this Wilson record for the past four years, from his own lips, as he has from time to time excused himself for non-support of a constitutional amendment, which will assure equal suffrage throughout the nation:

"1. I am too busy with tariff and currency questions. 2. I cannot go beyond the Democratic platform. 3. I have a passion for local self-government. 4. My mind is open; it has changed very much; I will confer with the leaders of the Democratic party. 5. The women can't deliver the vote. 6. I am opposed to national woman suffrage because of the negro problem. 7. Women will not make suffrage the paramount issue in this campaign; it would not be intelligent. 8. I prefer the respect of women to their votes. 9. I am going to vote in New Jersey in favor of woman suffrage."

What a record! What a record!

Women of Oregon, if you have ever had any idea of voting for Mr. Wilson, compare that vacillation with the statesmanship of any and all the Presidents. Even James Buchanan, hitherto regarded as the weakest of our executives, had opinions that he would stand by at least forty-eight hours.

The latest maneuver of Wilson was to appear before the National Woman Suffrage Society in session at Atlantic City, to tell them that he had come to fight with them, but he was very careful to make no pledges. His language was as usual ambiguous, used to cloak his real intentions. Whether he was to fight with them for their cause, or when or where, or for some other cause, no woman knoweth. There are 90 electoral votes in the states where women have the ballot. The man cannot be trusted. The women do well to labor for his defeat.—*Pendleton (Ore.) Evening Tribune.*

If Men Were Disfranchised in 36 States!

MONTANA, now having woman suffrage, has done its part for the movement, and it is not believed that a majority of the voters of this state desire to force other commonwealths to adopt this principle that do not desire to do so, through the adoption of an amendment to the constitution of the United States.—*Butte, Mon., Miner (Dem.)*

Not with Power, in Other Words—

FROM the beginning, years ago, of the woman's rights movement, the suffragists have always insisted that women would never act together as women, or combine on sex lines in the interests of any political party. Women, it has always been contended, would vote as individuals, as human beings, not in cliques or gangs.—*Shreveport, La., Times (Dem.)*

Treasurer's Report

Treasurer: Miss Joy L. Webster
Assistant Treasurer: Miss Gertrude L. Crocker
Bank of Deposit: American Security and Trust Co.

Contributions toward $200,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

List of Contributions from September 18 through September 25, 1916

Contributions made to National Headquarters:

Mrs. Clara Hammersmith	1.00
Miss Eva Gough	1.00
Mrs. Clara Burnham	5.00
Mrs. M. Bowman	2.00
Miss Lonette Brown	.25
Mrs. Lillie Sperry	.25
Dana M. Iverson	.50
Miss Reynolds	1.00
Miss Anna G. Carr	1.00
Mrs. W. W. Goodale	48.75
Mrs. William Crocker	500.00
Mrs. R. Ringrose	5.00
Mrs. C. A. Barrett	5.00
Mrs. Sarah Pringle	5.00
Mrs. M. L. Sabin	1.00
"A Friend"	1.00
Mrs. Ellen Kendall	1.05
Mrs. Stanley Arnold	1.00
Mrs. Gertrude A. Burnett	1.00
Mrs. W. B. Broadwell	1.00
Mrs. A. J. Weston	1.00
Miss M. Peterson	1.00
Mrs. Robert Hector	1.00
Miss C. McCord Wilson	1.00
Mrs. Katherine Bennett	1.00
Mrs. J. S. Clemenson	1.00
Mrs. L. E. Pease	1.00
Mrs. P. D. Cover	1.00
Mrs. Jane Sanders	5.00
Mrs. Goodman Loewenthal	25.00
Mrs. John J. White	12.00
Miss May Dabney	.50
Miss Graham	.25
Mr. McInturff	.25
Mrs. Henry Sahlein	20.00
Miss Salina Solomons	10.00
Mrs. E. M. Anderson	500.00
Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood	250.00
Mrs. Robert Adamson	100.00
"A Friend"	1.00
Mr. LeRoy Anderson	100.00
Mr. E. W. Wells	5.00
Mr. E. A. Clark	5.00
Mr. H. W. Zipf	10.00
Mr. J. R. Dunseath	10.00
Mr. E. Titcomb	25.00
Mrs. Will Hardy	10.00
Mr. H. M. Claggett	10.00
Mrs. Gerald Sherman	7.00

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's Campaign Fund:

Mrs. William Willett	5.00
Miss G. L. Merriam	5.00
Mrs. J. E. Lambie	5.00
Miss Mary H. Ingham	5.00
Miss Louise Connolly	5.00
Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins	5.00
Miss Agnes Chase	5.00
Mrs. H. C. Beecher	5.00
Miss Ellen W. Farrar	5.00
Mrs. Carl D. Jackson	5.00
Dr. Elizabeth Peck	5.00
M. W. Adams	5.00
Miss Elenaor M. Brown	5.00
Miss Clara Langenbeck	5.00
Miss Fannie U. West	5.00
Miss Lydia M. Wolfe	5.00
Miss H. S. Merriam	5.00
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Miss Mary Mulford	5.00
Miss Helen F. Knight	5.00
Mrs. A. E. Lang	25.00
Mrs. Mary N. Schultz	5.00
Mrs. Fannie Nickent	5.00
Mrs. Edwin Grice	5.00
Countess Castelvecchio	5.00
Mrs. Hugh G. Harrison	10.00
Mrs. E. B. Gribbel	5.00
Miss Lucie L. Brownlee	5.00
Mrs. Edward Robbins	5.00
Miss Elizabeth S. Moore	5.00
Dr. Maude Herrold	5.00
Membership fees	19.25
Sale of tickes	6.00
Collection	44.86

Per Mrs. William Kent's Committee:

Miss Amy Comstock	25.00
Mrs. John Carey	25.00
Mrs. John Coonley	5.00
Total	$2,005.91
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	$157,833.22

National Headquarters Receipts:

Total collected by National Headquarters through September 25, 1916	$159,839.13

Branch Headquarters Receipts:

Total collected by branches through September 25, 1916	$17,097.62
Grand total	$176,936.75

A Prize

$25

Has been offered the best design for a cover for a Susan B. Anthony Calendar.

Committee

Mr. John W. Alexander, New York
Miss Mary Ingham, Philadelphia
Mrs. John Jay White, Washington

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SEPTEMBER 17 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 23

Miss Alice Paul	2
Miss Doris Stevens	7
Mrs. Alden H. Potter	1
Mrs. Ella St. Clair Thompson	1
Miss Hannah C. Egelston	1
Mrs. Ada Chase Dudley	1
Miss Elizabeth Smith	1
Miss Jane Pincus	1
Miss Agnes Campbell	1
Mrs. Effa Funk Muhse	4
Miss S. Ada Flatman	3
Miss Beulah E. Amidon	3
New Jersey Branch, Congressional Union	1
Mrs. Nancy Ashton Furst	1
Mrs. Hazle Buck Ewing	1
Mrs. Jessie Hardy MacKaye	2
Mrs. Anna Hogenson	1
Miss Elsie Williams	1
Miss Ingeborg Kinstedt	1
Mrs. Lillian H. Kerr	1
Total	35
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	3,840
Total through September 23, secured by members	3,875

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